



Embondeira.org

Centro de Recursos
para Praticantes de Desenvolvimento



BEST PRACTICES FOR GENDER EQUITY IN AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAINS

Contents

SECTION I	3
<i>Introduction</i>	4
a. Purpose of this document	5
b. Intended audiences	6
c. Organisation of the paper	6
SECTION II	6
<i>Best practices and lessons learned</i>	6
1. Collective groups can assist in empowering women in agro-business	7
2. Appropriate technologies	8
3. Access to market	10
4. Access to credit and financial services	12
5. Access to land and DUAT	13
6. Household-based approaches to bring change	15
SECTION III	17
<i>Conclusion</i>	17
SECTION IV	18
<i>ANNEX 1</i>	18
<i>ANNEX 2</i>	18



Women are the backbone of farming in Africa, just as they are in most of the world. They plant the seeds, they till the fields, they harvest the crops, they bring them to market, they prepare the meals for their families. So to succeed in this work, we must work with women. And so we need a good collaboration to make sure that women are equal partners with men farmers all the way through the process... to enable... farmers who are women to make a contribution that will transform agriculture, add to the gross domestic product of their country, give them more income to educate their children to have a better life.

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in Kenya, August 5, 2009



SECTION I

Introduction

In the USAID¹ Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, empowerment of women and girls makes them exercise their rights, and fulfill their potential as full and equal members of the society. While empowerment often comes from within, and individuals empower themselves, cultures, societies, and institutions create conditions that facilitate or undermine the possibilities for equality and empowerment

This document presents six desk based successful case studies to understand the impact of the other gender based interventions in Mozambique and abroad. An interesting pattern can be observed. In spite of geographical and cultural differences, common challenges for all the cases of our desk review were:

- Rural women have very limited access to credit, input services, productive infrastructure and technology.
- As a result of social and cultural norms as well as service infrastructure, women face specific challenges in productive inputs, land and produce market
- Practical lessons to address factors (women participation; empowerment of women and women as leaders) that prevent gender equity in value chains

But through good interventions these constraints have been reduced as illustrated in the best practices.

While enough research as well as projects has been conducted in the gender space, we decided to work along the characteristics prescribed by the GATE Handbook. We found them as the most comprehensive and powerful from our project point of view.



¹ United States Agency for International Development

The brief details of the GATES characteristics are given in the box below:

- “The Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities in Agriculture Value Chain” hand book: A greater Access to Trade Expansion (GATE Project) provides the following characteristics of value chain programmes that support gender equity:
- Understand men’s and women’s roles and relations:** Well informed practitioners are better able to anticipate and address gender based constraints and seize opportunities to support gender equality.
 - Foster equitable participation:** Gender equitable and value chain practitioners create conditions for both men and women to participate in value chain services and activities, from membership in associations to participation in training and private-public dialogues.
 - Address the needs of women:** Women are actively involved in agricultural value chains as unpaid household workers, waged workers, entrepreneurs and leaders. Gender equitable and competitive value chain practitioners recognize these differences and design activities that meet the needs of both men and women.
 - Support women’s economic advancement:** It is important to encourage women as leaders: setting an example for other women, contributing to upgrading and leading systemic changes in agriculture value chains.
 - Promote gender equitable market driven solutions:** The private sector can be a catalyst in promoting gender equality. Gender equitable and competitive value chains practitioners facilitate understanding of how gender issues in value chain development are “smart business” and support the development of solutions that create equal opportunities for both men and women.
 - Gender equitable benefit-sharing mechanism:** Gender equitable and competitive value chain practitioners consider not only men’s and women’s participation in value chains but also how men and women will benefit from participation.

a. Purpose of this document

Over the last five years at the behest of USAID, AgriFuturo has worked to increase Mozambique’s private sector competitiveness by strengthening targeted agricultural value chains. AgriFuturo focuses on value chain development as a means of creating incentives to improve the enabling environment, expand and strengthen business development services, build linkages between agribusinesses and financial services providers and increase and strengthen public/private partnerships.

The goal of this paper is to support the staff with best practices that emerge from various programmes and their potential to address challenges they have encountered in the USAID/AgriFUTURO project. We hope they will inspire and support to design interventions to enhance gender equity in value chain development.

This can also help AgriFuturo value chain development process:

- Ensure that their work leads to practice that empower women and maximise contribution through better access to market, credit, land rights, employment creation, economic growth and poverty reduction

USAID VISION:

USAID’s development vision is a world in which women and men, girls and boys enjoy economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and are equally empowered to secure better lives for themselves, their families and their communities; and are able to access quality education and health care; accumulate and control their own economic assets and resources; exercise their own voice, and live free from intimidation, harassment, discrimination and violence.

- To provide the basis for gender training, promoting gender awareness amongst different implementer organisations and stakeholders
- To include men as partaker in the change process

b. Intended audiences

The primary audience is the USAID, AgriFUTURO staff and stakeholders.

To make it accessible to all the audience, it will be helpful to create a Portuguese version as well as a leaflet of the main lessons learned.

c. Organisation of the paper

The document gives an overall view of the characteristics of gender equitable value chains and the importance of it on the same. Section II below is the core of this paper, presenting lessons learned from different value chains interventions which can be related to the challenges faced by AgriFUTURO. This section is designed to provide positive experiences from Mozambique and other countries that will inspire USAID Mission in Mozambique to develop gender equitable approaches in their programs in the country. We have presented applicable cases for each of the gender equitable and competitive agricultural value chains characteristics as defined in the USAID Gate Value Chain Handbook as well as the CEDAW² principles (mentioned in the annex). Finally section III will have a summary of main conclusions.



SECTION II

Best practices and lessons learned

Through this document we will try to address the three main areas of improvement:

- 1. How did the programme make the women to participate**
- 2. How did the programme help in women empowerment**
- 3. How did the programme help in women taking leadership roles**

Apart from the field survey, desk reviews were done to search for best examples where successful implementation to gender equity issues has been followed. Out of numerous

² Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

examples available the following 7 have been identified as the most relevant to main assessment report.

The lessons learned and the appropriate cases are illustrated below:

SL NO	LESSONS LEARNED	DESK TOP CASES
1	Collective group can assist in empowering women in agro-business	Zembaba Bee Cooperatives, Ethiopia
2	Appropriate technologies	P4P Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia
3	Access to market	Women First Group, Mozambique
4	Access to credit and financial services	SEWA, India
5	Access to Land and DUAT ³	Project by CLUSA, Mozambique
6	Household based approaches to bring change	Project by IFAD, Uganda, Ghana (using GALS tool)

1. Collective groups can assist in empowering women in agro-business

Poor participation in markets and low pays has historically been a constraint for women. Collective action can be a powerful means for them to increase productivity and access to markets while sharing knowledge and information in land, inputs and credit. For example, the Nossara co-operative in Gurué district, Zambezia Province, comprises of 12 women who produce soya and its derivatives and trades them in rural market of Gurué district. This co-operative body comprises of a General Assembly; Board of Directors; Supervisory Board and Statutory Auditor. It maintains the record of members and their financial transaction. AgriFUTURO helped NOSSARA with business inputs and a grant from US Embassy of 5,810 USD to purchase a soya processing machine. The decision of the women to work together in a cooperative has given them opportunities to receive direct training and financial support and knowledge of doing business. AgriFUTURO and a peace corp volunteer's support helped the cooperative create a field for their products in the market. The discussion they have within their group has led to an increased capacity to voice their opinion, improve their negotiation skills, income and savings.

A similar influence of collective groups can be seen in a pilot project initiated by Oxfam in Ethiopia. As the project evolved, it supported an increased number of bee keepers by forming the **Zembaba Bee Products Development and Marketing Cooperative**⁴. Since the beginning of the project the goal was to improve participation of women in the bee keeping sector. Though a challenging task, the union and co-operatives have

³ The rights to use and profit from the land, (the "DUAT")

⁴ Anand, S. & Sisay, G. 2011. 'Engaging smallholders in value chains - creating new opportunities for beekeepers in Ethiopia'. In D. Wilson, K. Wilson & C. Harvey (eds.) *Small Farms, Big Change: Scaling up impact in smallholder agriculture*. Warwickshire and Oxford: Practical Action Publishing Ltd and Oxford, pp. 53-66. Also **What Works for Women**: Proven approaches for empowering women smallholders and achieving food security

changed their rules to allow two members per household to join (one of them had to be a woman); previously it was only one member and it was nearly always a man. Women were often not allowed by their husbands to leave their village to attend trainings but the project solved this problem by setting up training centres in the villages itself and rescheduling the time to suit their domestic routine. Honey collection centres were set up in villages which saved women from travelling long, unsafe distances. They were trained for improved women friendly hive keeping methodologies that included gloves and veils. Local government of Ethiopia was encouraged to provide extension services and capacity building in processing. Training modules gave women an access to information on business inputs and price negotiation. As a result, more women have now organised themselves into self-help groups and are negotiating with cooperatives to revise the by-laws on women's membership and introduce a functional adult literacy intervention. Gradually through this collective action, they are becoming involved in the management of the union and cooperatives.



The two best practices cited above prove that the cooperatives and women associations can *Foster equitable participation* (GATE Handbook characteristic) when:

- a. Trainings are given at times convenient for women to attend (when they are free from reproductive work)
- b. Programmes changes in their rules to allow more women involvement
- c. Set up honey collection centres in the villages to spare women from travelling long distances to sell the same

The above three enablers made it possible to achieve the three areas of improvement (women participation, women empowerment and women leadership).

2. Appropriate technologies

Women farmers, are often not recognized as productive farmers, and rarely receive appropriate farming inputs, extension services, and training or benefit from new agricultural technologies.

Investments in gender-sensitive technologies that specifically target towards women can help in reaching the CEDAW principle number 4 (see annex). Value chain analysis recognizes that women and men can be equally productive when given an access to equivalent agricultural inputs and technology.

The field report findings of this assessment displayed the physically straining of subsistence farming based on manual labour. Due to this, women spend a minimum of 15/16 hours in domestic, farming and non-farm activities. This limits their time and ability to indulge in other income generating activities or participate in trainings, farmers' organizations and decision making spaces.

AgriFUTURO's intervention tries to alleviate this constraint. New production technologies on soil management and use of improved seeds, mechanization services and new seed varieties were introduced. In Zambezia field officers reported the introduction of a peanut peeling machine which significantly reduced the time taken by women to do the same manually. Tractors alleviated the effort women put in manual ploughing. Introduction of soybean milling for NOSSARA. Currently introduced are multi-cultivators, animal traction, drip irrigation systems, threshing machine, maize and soybean mills, and sunflower oil presses. Also mentioned were the use of improved seeds, inoculants granular and foliar fertilizers and late season disease control which increased the yield per hectare.

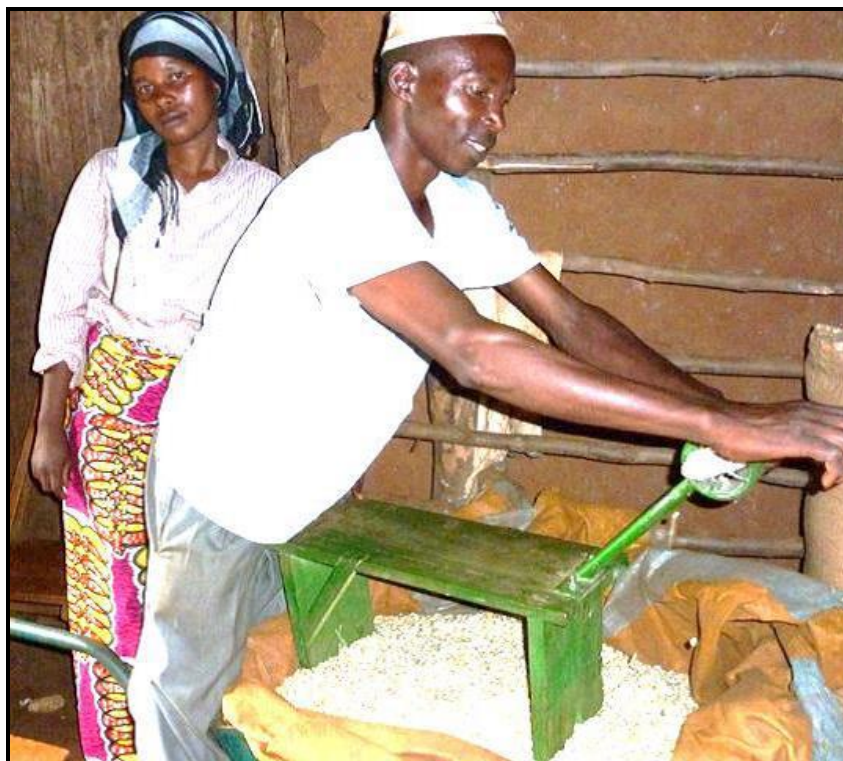
The Purchase for Progress (P4P)⁵ prioritizes the provision of time and labour saving technology from simple manual tools to more sophisticated mechanical devices that can spare women from very hard labor. In **Uganda and Tanzania**, it supports women's farmer organisations with milling equipments to farmer organisations and family members. This has provided quality service within the community that greatly eases women's workload in processing cereal grains into flour and use the spare time into other income generating activities. The equipment facilitates as a means of creating sustainability of their activities and has increased participation of women in other economic activities too.

In Zambia, WFP⁶ and Dunavant established a revolving fund for the creation of tillage service providers. Their Mechanized Service Provision (MSP) scheme allows enterprising farmers, including women, to access tractors and drippers on a repayment basis leading to ownership. It has given scopes to empower women beyond operating tillage services through business training that emphasizes: (i) access to tillage services and as (ii) as co-owners of the tillage service business as spouses are required to co-sign for the loan (iii) that female farmers are important client segment who bring profit into the business (iv) sharing profit of the business amongst all family members. The project also promotes participation of women in leadership training of the mixed farmers groups to ensure that women get more voice in decision making at the organisation level.

Each technology fits a specific stage in the value chain from production to post-harvests and processing. Many experts think technology to be man's arena and rob women's source of income. But P4P strives with concrete measures to *Gender equitable benefit-sharing mechanism* (GATE Handbook characteristic) and help women combine their existing responsibilities with opportunities to empower themselves

⁵ Purchase for Progress: Experiences in Promoting Time and Labor Saving Technology for Women

⁶ World Food Programme



P4P also introduced drip irrigation technology for women smallholders. This technology significantly reduces time spent watering the vegetable fields, help make efficient use of water supplies and facilitates crop diversification, thereby reducing the risks of waste associated with household food storage and enhancing incomes.

The best practices of P4P that can respond to the three main areas of improvement are:

- a. Introducing specific technology which can save time from strenuous physical labour to indulge in other activities that can bring more money
- b. The Mechanized Service Provision scheme allowed poor but enterprising women farmers to own machines on a credit.
- c. It will be good if the project concerned can provide services for women who lose chances of earning when technology replaces their labour.
- d. P4P is encouraging recipients of the technologies and embrace opportunities to also use them to generate income which will not only support the maintenance or even possibly replacement of the devices.

3. Access to market

The gender assessment project findings validate programme's strategy to facilitate the out grower schemes as they have a potential to provide more secure markets. Within AgriFUTURO the agribusiness companies, emerging farmers and FOSCs are entry points to out grower schemes. The agro-credit and inputs are conducive to reach a wider range of the producers. However, for women and men to have improved access, more out-growers contract must be signed with women farmers and producers. Presence of women during the training and planning needs to be increased. The project does not seem to have any noticeable impact in northern Mozambique, since the mobility of women which can help them grow economically is normally restricted.

The **Women First Group of Muliquela community⁷ in Ile district, Mozambique** comprises 10 women who are initially trained, financed, and monitored by **IRD's Women First Program⁸**. The programme trains members of the group on small entrepreneurial skills, provide them with start-up baskets of products on a rotational credit basis and helped in the establishment of a sustainable supply chain of marketable products with many private organisations. They linked these women with a local retailer and provincial distributors of companies like Unilever⁹, Africom¹⁰, 777 and CIM¹¹. Markets in the rural areas of Zambezia are usually located long distances from warehouses in the provincial capital; local traders in these markets take advantage and sell products at inflated prices. The establishment of the Women First network provides these basic products — such as soap, detergent, oil, pasta, sugar, matches and candles — at reduced prices to benefit families in the target districts. IRD also established a system of prizes for women to stimulate growth of sales. Currently, the 200 participating women have achieved a monthly sales volume of more than \$30,000 as a group. As business grew, the women began building small stalls to store all of their products, and the received bicycles to move products to markets that were once inaccessible. Today they are capable of making and managing their own money, and have the means to buy school materials and uniforms for their families.



The 'smart business' strategies of IRD that may be implemented to '*promote gender equitable market driven solutions*' (GATE Handbook characteristic) are:

- a. Provide a start- up basket of products on rotational credit basis.
- b. Establish sustainable supply chain of marketable products with local retailers
- c. To increase sale targets introduce the system of prizes/incentives for women
- d. Provide means of transportation, here for example bicycles, so that women are confident of reaching their products to target areas at a faster pace.

⁷ <http://www.ird.org/our-work/success-stories/women-first-participants-send-their-children-to-school>

⁸ International Relief and Development

⁹ An Anglo–Dutch multinational consumer goods company

¹⁰ http://www.africom.co.mz/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=34&Itemid=53&lang=en

¹¹ Companhia Industrial da Matola (CIM), based in the industrial city of Matola, is the largest local food producing company in Mozambique

4. Access to credit and financial services

The funds and credit schemes floated by AgriFUTURO are to reach different categories of farmers. But most of the clients for credit are men and the few women in the group do not qualify for loans, unless acquired through the association, which are predominantly male led. In the absence of any specific strategy to identify women who are credit-worthy or dissemination of financial plans, the project misses out on opportunities to tap potential women champions.

In a project similar to AgriFUTURO as described above, **SEWA, India**¹², realized very early that lack of access to credit was a major constraint of poor women to develop any economic activity. To encounter this problem the organisation created SEWA Cooperative bank. To start with, SEWA had to raise awareness among women about the importance of having a bank account and saving a small amount of money on a regular basis. They illustrated this concept by comparing it with the common practice of saving some money for the temple¹³.

Then it designed financial products to meet women's needs: credit for business needs such as purchase of equipments, inputs etc. The bank started financial literacy programmes and also created door- to door savings collection service to increase women participation. Also, when women come to the bank, the staffs helps them complete the necessary administrative forms and gives financial advice. Before granting loan, it also takes a diagnostic approach of a woman's economic situation and evaluates her capacity to borrow and repay. With increased number of women applying for bank accounts, this approach to risk management improved the loan repayment cases to a large extent.

In most agro- business support programmes of AgriFUTURO like "Finagro" and of other organisations like "AgDevco"¹⁴, women small holders can access only through male dominated forums/associations. But the services provided by SEWA bank help empowerment of women and avoid exploitative money-lenders, build their own savings and assets, release their mortgaged land in some cases, minimize their vulnerability (through insurance) and learn about financial and business management.

In this way, SEWA gives women the tools to become leaders and entrepreneurs and to decide about their own future. They learn how to strive for financial sustainability, express their needs and make decisions based on their capacity. These build the capacity of poor and illiterate women to engage and the enterprising ones to gradually attain leadership roles in the organization.

¹² Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA)

¹³ **THE ROLE OF WOMEN PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS: PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM AFRICA AND INDIA**, by Aziz Elbehri and Maria Lee, page 18-19

¹⁴ a not-for-profit distribution agricultural development company investing "social venture capital" seeks to design and invest in businesses that incorporate opportunities to maximise improvements in household welfare by supporting women farmers and women entrepreneurs



The enablers of SEWA that may be followed to have a higher access to credit and participation as well as support *women's economic advancement* (a GATE characteristic) are:

- a. Financial literacy programmes for women
- b. Creating the awareness of savings (however little it may be) and having a bank account
- c. SEWA bank staffs helping women applicants in administrative forms and financial advice.

5. Access to land and DUAT

Due to the investments made by AgriFUTURO and other organisations the commercial value of land increases and attracts many economic possibilities. The constitution itself safeguards right for women and men alike. The Mozambican land law gives the "Rights of Use of the Land" to all having a title or working and occupying the land for a minimum period of 10 years. But the main difficulty comes in implementation of the law.

The baseline survey conducted by ORAM, Nampula confirms the importance of marital status of women to participate in community consultation and planning of land usage. It also asserts that gender is associated with high insecurity to own land. Currently DUATS are registered only in one name. A married woman is not represented in the title to the land used. As customary rights to land tenure are unfavorable towards women, the joint titling can mitigate women's vulnerability.

Centro Tera Viva is currently implementing a pilot project in two communities in Catandica where they combine a research on contradiction between customary practices and constitution. They work with the community to create an awareness of unconstitutional practices. 40 women will be selected to get their DUATs as the project works to overcome male resistance for it.

An interesting example is the experience of CLUSA in the Pro-soya project along the investments by AgriFUTURO to enable the producers to increase their income and develop their business further. The project activities of CLUSA have been concentrated to Gurué district in the Province of Zambezia. Surprisingly, Zambezia being a matrilineal society, the number of women involved in CLUSA are not very high. Matrilineal land rights were not with them and thus women can lose in the current situation with

increasing pressure on land¹⁵. This also means that men are in a better position to link up with and benefit from development project opportunities in the locality.



The **CLUSA** Project in Gurué District in the Province of Zambezia, helped in empowerment of women through their access to land rights. For this it recruited an experienced land consultant to mobilize necessary support from the district and local officials. Awareness of Land law and women's land rights were created through theatre performances and disseminating information on the same through radio, local and informal communication channels, discussions and meetings. The majority of the population (women included) lacked an Identity Card (BI) which was essential for DUAT application. In this context, it was necessary both to encourage women to sign with their fingerprint, and attend the adult education (supported by CLUSA) offered in the area. With decision being made to apply for DUAT formalization, and further having acquired a BI, each applicant has been assisted by the project in submitting a request to the local authorities to have a Community Consultation process organised. Organizing such consultations has been a demanding task, taking into account that the objective is basically to confirm the legal occupation of a limited land area. A total of 287 DUAT authorization documents issued;

- Of these 120 are DUATs for women/in a woman's name;
- A total of 9 are final DUAT title documents (with 3 of 9 title holders being women and *demarcations* carried out);

Securing DUAT helped farmers (women as well as men) to access credit to expand agriculture production¹⁶

¹⁵ In the case of Hoyo Hoyo, squatter rights of both men and women working on the land for over 10 years were put aside in the interest of a foreign investor who did until now not live up to its promises for the use and development of the land it was granted. However the displaced small soya farmers had been supported since 2008 by CLUSA. Soya boom in Gúruè has produced a few bigger farmers: Hanlon and Smart 2012 www.open.ac.uk/.../Soya_boom_in_Gurue_Hanlon-Smart

¹⁶ NORAD: How to support women's land rights in Mozambique? Approaches and Lessons Learned in the works of Four Main Organisations p35

The best interventions from the above case that tries to reach GATE characteristics of *addressing the needs of women and support women's economic advancement* can be extrapolated as:

- a. Hiring an expert legal consultant to guide through the entire process
- b. Take the help of theatre personalities, local communication and radio channels to disseminate information on land laws and their rights
- c. Getting access to Identity cards (BI)
- d. Technical, economic assistance and process facilitation to secure and formalize DUAT



6. Household-based approaches to bring change

Interactions with three groups during field study of AgriFUTURO, confirms that changes in relationships and gender role patterns are possible when men and women speak freely and act together. Organisations like Akhilizetho and Kixiquila had left an impact on groups with who it worked to bring changes in gender relationships from within. Their approach addresses gender based constraints and seize opportunities to support gender equality. Men of the group claimed that they value the discussion on gender, no longer consider their women as slaves and ridicule those who indulge in it. Gender roles have helped women and men to empower as many of them in the group said that they owned telephones, bicycles and improved housing. Awareness of adult education was reflected in the comment "*we stayed behind as we did not study*".

The approach of household mentoring developed under **IFAD-supported District Livelihoods Support Programme, Uganda**¹⁷ involved all adult members of the household in training to contribute in mutual learning and collaboration among women. A team of well-trained locally selected facilitators used a bottom-up and demand-driven

¹⁷ IFAD: Good Practice Example House-hold based approaches to training and extension)

approach to identify the needs and plan future actions of participants. The facilitators used simple, visual diagrams that are understood by poor illiterate women and men. The mentoring has a great impact at the household level in income as well as gender equality and women empowerment. Women's involvement in planning and management of farm activities along with men and developing the domestic culture of self-help have improved their access to and control of household. Gender relations have become better and household chores are divided equitably. The program helped women strengthen their self-esteem and decision making capacities within the households and outside.



In a similar **GALS (Gender Action Learning Systems)** project implemented in Uganda, significant changes are introduced in gender relations particularly in land ownership and gender division of labor. Some women reported their husbands sharing the responsibilities of household tasks and reduced domestic violence. There are signs of joint and better management of household resources too. The coffee production (the main source of income in rural Uganda) has increased which led to better relation between different actors of the value chain.

The main lessons of the above two best practices that help *to understand men's and women's roles and relations* (a GATE characteristic) can be followed are:

- a. The program adopted an integrated livelihood approach which values the distinctive and complementary roles women and men play in the household economy
- b. Team of local facilitators used a bottom-up and demand-driven approach to identify the needs and plan future actions of participants
- c. A self-help culture and linking households to other locally-based service providers was developed

SECTION III

Conclusion

Gender issues exist in the whole world but are much stronger in emerging economies and Mozambique is not an exception. For various historical and cultural reasons, women's rights and empowerment has always been widely neglected. However, it is indeed heartening to see that in the 21st century, many organizations and the government think that it is worthwhile to invest time and other resources to bring men and women at par.

The approaches and lessons documented in this paper attest to the effectiveness of targeted support to women smallholder farmers as a way to contribute to gender equity. Nonetheless, current agricultural policies and programmes continue to be gender-blind and largely disadvantageous to women smallholder farmers. Actually most policies have a gender perspective the problem is more at the implementation stage. The challenge seems to be how to translate good gender words into good gender practices.

The inability to fulfill their potential also hinders the achievement of national food security goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Furthermore, despite clear evidence that tackling the gender gap can lead to improved food security and nutritional outcomes, many multilateral and bilateral donors are still failing to invest in gender-sensitive interventions. Indeed, gender issues are explicitly incorporated into less than 10 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) that is directed toward agriculture; and the 2011 Gender Audit of the FAO found "woefully meagre financial resources for, and time allocated to, gender mainstreaming". The positive lessons that have been demonstrated in the various cases above can be adopted or adapted by AgriFUTURO and its implementing partners.

Creating a more enabling environment for women smallholders and improving food security outcomes requires agricultural and nutrition policies, resources and programmes that recognize the potential of women's multiple roles as food producers and providers, such as those documented in this paper. With the G8 Summit and the EU 2014-2021 budget plans afoot and the MDGs deadline looming in 2015, the golden moments for change is now.

There are visible signs of improvement projects coming up in different parts of Mozambique and covering different aspects. However as a subject, this issue is extremely complex and has a large number of parameters which affect each other (we have highlighted a few areas in our project, but there are many other issues like education, health which has not been addressed). Hence there is a need of a holistic and a time bound approach to this very important subject. A major stakeholder in this march towards progress is the Government and the government policies. Ideally, they must be an integral part of this improvement journey.

SECTION IV

ANNEX 1

CEDAW - the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

Adopted by the United Nations in 1975, which clarifies the statement of DH 1949 also includes women. Until 2005 it had been signed by 197 countries. Mozambique has signed and ratified the

According to CEDAW, women's rights (including Mozambican women) include:

1. The right to life, liberty, personal security and to be free from violence and treatments degradable and freedom of movement.
2. Equality before the law and protection by law including equal rights for women to make decisions in the public sphere and private, including the right to make decisions about and their families relating to marriage and children, the right to property and resources.
3. The right to own property and freedom will not be deprived of the right to property.
4. The right to work (paid), free from exploitation and the right to rest and laser.
5. The right to a dignified life, including adequate health care special for safe motherhood.
6. The right to education.

ANNEX 2

List of the cases that were consulted as desktop study:

1. Zembaba Bee Products Development and Marketing Cooperation, Ethiopia
 - a. Programme redesigned to make it more women oriented
 - b. Training centres at the village
 - c. Groups helped women in leadership roles
 - d. Decision making capacity and the ability to exercise it
2. P4P, Uganda and Tanzania
 - a. Technology can spare women from hard labour
 - b. Access to technologies on a repayment basis
 - c. Training to increase productivity of the land by using agricultural inputs
 - d. Training in post- harvest processing and packaging provide additional employment
3. Access to market, IRD, Mozambique
 - a. Improve economic status of women through small entrepreneurial training
 - b. Establish sustainable supply chain of marketable products
4. Access to credit and financial services
 - a. Create awareness for saving small amount regularly
 - b. A financial literacy program is very helpful
 - c. Women learn how to save money, strive for financial stability, express their needs and make decisions based on their capacity
5. Access to Land
 - a. Experienced legal consultant to help in the entire process
 - b. Awareness of land rights through discussions, theatres and radio
 - c. Assisted applicants to get his/her identity card (BI)
 - d. DUAT helped to access credit to expand agriculture production
6. Household-based approaches to bring change
 - a. Men and women had to attend the training
 - b. Simple visuals to show integrated household approach.
 - c. Reduced domestic violence and better joint management of household resources
 - d. Decision making within and outside the household for women